THE CONFEDERATE.

I. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprieters.

TERMS:

TEI-WEEKLY, for 6 months. 30 WLENLY EDITION, for 6 months. 20 Nosuoscriptions will be received on any other than the above, nor for a longer or shorter

invasion, which he now wages upon us:

th rity throughout all the States.

ing documents.

Third: No cessation of bestilities short of the forces hostile to the government.

this Confederacy must stand. There is no in- living, would do the same. termediate, neutral ground, upon which the sole of a foot can rest; because the three e eignty of States; but the abandonment friends. also, of the very right of self defence. This All men, however their predilections, wheththe live he plants himself upon, about which | courage made secure. a lary would hardly disagree. And if this curbreak should happen, just at the nick of time, when the enemy is advancing-is getting near by, and it is supposed that he will get nearer-why, although a man "cannot know the metives" of another in this case, they may be very accurately judged of.

These are our opinions; but all men do not agree with us. There are men who prothan Lincoln offers. Although Lincoln is President of the United States; although his Congress is composed almost wholly of his creatures, who do his will, not only because it is his will, but because it accords with their wishes and hates; and alth ugh Lincoln has of our arms, and submission, will obtain even a cessition of hostilities, yet there are men who either affect to, or really believe, that reconstruction-which means a restoration of the Union as it was, with the United States censtitution as it is-can be effected.

this class; for, at a meeting, held in the villast, he asserted, in a written preamble, that or arming the negro."

Now, "no man can know the motives" of Mr. Phillips in making this assertion; but the object may be surmised to be, to have a Convention in North Carolina, in order to make terms with Lincoln, on the terms which

tion was never made in the presence of an intelligent assembly, than was made in this instance. It was well known to Mr. Phillips, that a conference had been held with Lincoln, through the agency of three of the most eminent men in this nation. That, in that conference, he would not listen even to a prope sition for the cessation of hostilities, unless our armies would lay down their arms, and accept the authority of the United States laws and constitution—the former containing the laws confiscating the real and personal estate of our civizens, and the latter, abelishing slavery in all the States, together with the proclamations which he has, from time to it. time, issued; and together with the further announcement, which he made to Mr. Hunter, that it would then depend on Congress whether we would be allowed a representa-

tion or not. Yet, in the face of this, Mr. Phillips would have the people of Orange believe that they can have a restoration of the union, with their rights under the constitution as it was. It is due to the people, before whom Mr. Phillips makes this assertion, that he should let them know if he has any secret assucance or understanding with the Yankees, about which the people are in the dark ; or, if not from whence he derives the opinion that reconstruction can be obtained. It reconstruction were possible, it is Major. an alternative which no honorable mind can contemplate without horror. But even this is or other, when Gen. Lee shall have driven Jenkins, of Nash, Major.

WEEKLY CONFEDERATE

VOL. 1.

When I incoln met our commissioners, on submission out of the land, and reconstruction hard the transport steamer in Hampton also; and he, and his glorious army, shall mals, and held the peace conference, at which have brought out for us independence, Mr. he effected to the "Richmond party," and Phillips will be, thanking God that he never through them, to the free peop'e of the Con- said or cid anything to encourage" reconfederate States, the terms as follows, on struction or submission. And some one may which he would consent to cease the war of ask him, "did you not offer a preamble at a meeting at Chapel Hill, on the 11th day of Fist: The restoration of the national au- February; 1865, when Jones Watson was Chairman, reciting that there was an alterna-Second: No receding, by the Executive of tive of reconstruction, with the object of callthe United States, on the slavery question, log a Convention to consider the alternative? from the position assumed thereon in the late To whom Mr. Phillips may reply, "I supusual message to Congress, and in preceed- pose such may have been the object, but no man can tell what were my motives."

One word on the arming of the negro. On an end of the war, and the disbanding of all this point, there is a difference of opinion be tween Mr. Samul F. Phillips and Gen. Rob't He drew a line-a marked line-upon the E. Lee. We prefer the company of the latone or the other side of which, every citizen of ter; and we believe Mr. Hallam, if he were

Gen. Johnston.

propositions, above stated, require a full, com- . The advent of this great General to the plete and final submission; an abandonment, command of the Southern Department, has not only of all the principles involved in the given an impu'se to the popular confidence, contest, such as self government and the sov- not even anticipated by his most sanguine

line being thus established, our enemies occu- er for or against him, will rally to his support; by the one side, and the friends of the country and bear him on to the discharge of his high the other. He who does not then stand on trust in the arms of a universal confidence our side, stands with our foes; and is a public | Gen. Johnston is a great and brilliant military enemy, and a fee to our people-a traitor or genius; versed thoroughly in the science of a spy, accordingly as he aroses or disquises war, and possessed in a wonderful degree, of his sentiments. When a man "thanks God the capacity for engaging and holding the that he never said or did anything to encour- confidence and affections of those who are age this war ; that none of its blood is upon | brought within the circle of his inflence. Never his hands :"-when such a man tells the peo- man had more to win then he. Success will ple that the cause is lost; that there is no put him on the summit, where no elevation hope; that the enemy are advancing to a sure | will be above him. No man knoweth better completion of his work; that no more white than he how bold, rapid, enterprising moveto a can be spared; that the negro must ments win. In the might of his brillant genius, not be jut in; and when he adds to this, a and unquestioned valor, supported by the constant and systematic censure and upbraid- strong arms of a determined soldiery, the peoing of our government, he affords a case of ple put their trust; and look to see danger circumstantial evidence, as to which side of averted, and safety acquired, by skill and

Encouraging.

The telegram to day informs us that Congress at last-at last-has begun to hear the voice of the nation and i end its appeal. The tax bill has passed. The exemption bill also. And, by this time, as we write, we feel sure the negro bill has received the sanction of the Senate, and is to become a liw. There are fees to see that there is yet semething else thousands of masters ready to offer their negroes, as they have offered their children, to the glorious cause of independence. There are more than thousands of negrees-intelligent, brave and faithful-that wait but the word to entol under the bat ners of freedom and country. None need come bet those who just specified that naught but the laying down | volunt er. No one will be forced to accept the honor of a part in the army; but those who do come, and serve faithfully, will assured'y receive their reward.

The north is more and more alarmed, that we are about to use the negro. The New York Tribune speaks of it with dread. But-Mr. Samul F. Phillips, of Orange, is one of ler wonders we have not done it long ago .-Sherman dare not bring the negro troops with lage of Chapel Hill, on the 11th of Febuary him in his present campaign. Already they have heard of country and freedom, on our recent events offer to us a new phase in the side; and are ready to come over. In Richwar, the solemn alternative of re-construction | mond, volunteering is already begun. In Georgia, the negroes who were seized by Sterman and escaped, are organizing into regiments. Ten are stated to be already

In Alabama, the war spirit is theroughly arcused. An immense meeting at Taladega, the other cav. sat thoughout the day amid In our opinion, a more unfounded aseers enthusiasm, surpassing that of 1861. Organization is rapidly going on, and Forrest animates the masses. North Carolina will be no laggard. Her future is full of brightness. At many days hence, and she will crown her past fame with an undying lustre.

> We speak with the assurance of hope and confidence, when we counsel firmness, devotion. unanimity. The cause hastens to a satifactory conclusion. He'p to push it, ye people, who have all at stake and know how to appreciate the value of liberty.

> We publish to-day from the Charlotte Bulletin, a spicy official correspondence between Gen. Wade Hampton and Sherman. Read

> DECLARED EXCHANGED .- It will be seen by reference to our telegraphic column, that our authorities have declared exchanged all Confederate prisoners, who were landed at Charleston and Savannah during the months of November and December of last year, and all landed on James river prior to the 15th day of March. This exchange, we think, will add twenty or thirty thousand soldiers to our

> ORGANIZED -The 2d Regiment of Home Guard was organized on yesterday, at Camp Mangum, by the election of J. Masten, of Forsythe, Colonel; Furman Dowl, of Wake, Lieut. Colonel, and Samuel Patterson, of Orange,

At a later hour, the 1st Regiment of Home Guard was also organized by the election of impossible, and the idea is a deception and a W. F. Greene, of Franklin, Colonel; D. C. cheat. And who can tell, but that some day | Clark, of Halifax, Lieut Colonel, and Joseph RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865.

From the Conservative. CHAPEL HILL, 23d Feb. 1865. M. S. Robins, Esq.,

Dean Sir :- The letter of Mr. Samuel F. Phillips in your paper of the 21st, requires some answer at my hands, and you will oblige me by allowing me the necessary

Mr.P. says the account of the meeting makes it appear that, "the chairman counted both sides." It was submitted to Mr. P. by the Secretary, and his criticism is clearly an after thought; and the conclusion of a lawyer and politician in his own case, and no doub' much influenced, as such opinions usually art, by the desire to have it so. It might not look so to a disinterested person, and no doubt, did not to the gentlemen who prepared it.

But Mr. Phillips professes to give facts .-First he says, "tellers were appointed, one for each side." This is not true. As Chairman it was my office to appoint them, a .d I neither appointed tellers myself nor authorize lany o.her person to do so. The truth is, none were appointed, but when the divison was made, seeing some one counting those in the affirmative, I counted the negative. He says himself, "a teller counted one side, the Chairman the other." Where was the other if two were appointed as he says? Is it not "rather an anomaly" that one teller and he self constituted or chosen by Mr. Phillips should alor e make the count on his side. This person reported but 62 votes, and it was allowed although a gentleman stated openly that he had c unted also, and there were but 42. Surely Mr. Phillips ought not to complain of "this presage in the occurences of the meeting of Saturday."

Second he says, the larger part of those who voted in the negative were boys. This twenty years of age, but not enough change the result; and none under conscript age were counted. As it was a question between fighting and submission. I thought and still think, that those who might be called upon to do the former were as much entitled to vote upon it as those who were in favor of the latter, and always took care to provide a safe official bomb pro f at home. I also counted gentlemen now residing here, but not permanent citizens. But of this Mr. Phillips can not complain, for I am informed citizens of Chatham as well as toys voted on his side, and I heard him solicit two persons, whem he knew to be citizens of that county, to vote

Then he says "I find that 70 citizens of Orange county voted to strike out and about 22 in the negative." When did he find this out? Not at the meeting surely, because the claim then was 62 all told. How did he find it out? He gives no bett r reason than that he has taken down the names of all over 21 who were present. I suspect he did it pretty much in the same way that he discovered amongst them "some of the highest dignitaries of the State." He evidently alludes to two gentlemen whom he called by name in the meeting of Friday, and in whose absence he alleged that no resolutions passed would be regarded by the public as expressing the s numents of this community. One of them offered a resolution in the meeting, as he said, for the purpose of in king known his views, and to avoid any mis pprehension in regard to them and has since depied publicly that he voted for Mr. Paillips' proposition, or authorized any one to count him on that side at the meeting or since. Making the same allowance, that is, one half, in Mr. Phillips' figures, and perhaps the result would be nearer the

In this connection it would, perhaps, be well enough to remark up a two things in Mr. Phillips' speech of Saturday, both going to show his rare candor and sincerity. He was asked if he was willing to reconstruct upon the terms proposed to our commissioners by Lincoln. He replied that he intended to be candid and would answer before he got through-to do it then would break the thread of his discourse, so he passed on and never alinded to the question again. He also said that he had never said or done anything to encourage the war, and thanked God with uplifted hands that the blood of no one of the slain was upon his hands, and called upon me to bear witness to the truth of his assertion. But said I, 'Mr. Phillips, did you not make speeches in 1861 with the view to get men to volunt er?' He replied he had made speeches but not for that purpose. I then put this direct question, 'did not you and myself in that year, by invitation, attend and address a meeting at White Cross, the object of which was to raise volunteers?' His answer, with one object and and a different motive, has all the genius necessary to make the figure 1 play the trick of locking like the fig-

I think the position taken by Mr. Phillips io this speech ought to be known. He was understood to argue that it would be neither ruinous por dishonorable to accept Lincoln's terms. He declared that the cause of the Confederate States was lost unless negroes would only make matters worse. That 'the war begun to perpetuate slavery.' That those who opposed reconstruction had done so upon the ground that the State would be reduced to a territory, but now that Lincoln proposed to receive her back as a State, they were seeking other and new grounds of opposition -And much more of the same sort of misstatement, appealnig to prejudice and demagogism al ke unworthy of the occasion and the subjects under discussion.

I have heretofore been the personal and political triend of Mr. Phillips, and with this remark I leave the controversy with the hope that should the public discover 'obvious zeal' on my part they will also discover that it is displayed for and not against my country.

Very respectfully, JONES WATSON.

TEN REGIMENTS OF CONTRABANDS ENLIS-TED IN GEORGIA.-It is said that ten regiments have been recruited from among the contrabands who joined Sherman in his recent march through Georgia, and further large adpresent campaign.

Three hundred paroled prisoners (officers) reached Richmond on Friday evening, the 3d, inst. They had been coafined on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, for twenty months and more, and had ample opportunity of judging from the newspapers of the country, which were freely circulated in prisen, the purposes, and aims of the Federal Government towards us, in the event of our subjugation. These gentlemen come home more than ever convinced that there is no salvation for us in anything short of absolute Independence. Subjugation and submission, on any terms that can be had, are the same, and either would involve a degradation and political slavery infinitely worse than that of Poland. Just before lauding, Resolutions to the following effect, expressive of the unanimous sentiment of these officers, were introduced by Gol. John A. Fite, of Tennessee, and adopted with acclamation:

Resolved, That upon again treading a soil consecrated to constitutional liberty, the first sentiment that fills our bosoms is that of divine gratitude to Almighty God, for having permitted us to see this day; and that we here and now declare anew our determination to devote all our energies, and if need be our lives, to the sacred cause of our country.

Resolved, That with a firm reliance upon the justice of that cause and a confident trust that a just Providence will not permit a people, worthy of freedom, to be reduced to a state of the meanest vassalage, we do not desire to see this war end (although we love peace, and is untrue. Among the 81 votes counted by long for her blessings) until we shall be inme in the negative, there were some under | dependent of, and wholly free from all connection with a Government, whose domination over us would be that of unlimited power, impelled by diabolical hate and malice, compared with which the despotism of Russia would be mild, and the tyrrany of Austria, would be liberty."

> Let the sentiments expressed by these priseners actuate all our prople. Let every man to his work, and less than six months will see us a free people. Submit, and six months will find us the slaves of merciless and vindictive task-masters.

Eloquent Extract.

The following elequent extract from the great speech of Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, delivered sometime since the Confederate States Senate, has been sent to us by a venerable Christian gentlemen, with the request that we should publish it and invite attention to it, and exhort all to imbibe its spirit, and he thinks that Sunday-school scholars would do well to commit it to memory, that it may assist in moulding their characters and preparing them to grow up patriots as well as

"Reunion with them? No sir; never! There is a gulf that rolls between us. It is a gulf of blood, without a shore and without a bo'tom, and is as impassable as that which separates Dives from Lazarus. The mute objects of nature; our desecrated churches and altars; our sweet valleys drench d in blood and char:ed by fire, forbid it. The dead would cry out against it from their gory beds. The blood of my own son, yet unavenged, cries to Heaven from the ground for verg ance. The thousands who are sleepinig red in their graves wou'd awake and utter their solemn protest. Stenewall Jackson, Polk, Stuart, Rhodes, Morgan, Preston Smith, and the thousands over whose remains a monument to the unknown dead shall be raised, are speaking in tenes of thunder against it, and can it be the living only will be demb? Sir, those who have died in this war, are not dead to

"E'en in their ashes live their wonted fires." They are in the light of their example more worthy than the living. Their spirits walk abroad, and stir the hearts of living men to do or die in the cause of liberty. We cherish their memory. Weeping virgins and devoted mothers shall kneel around their tombs and bedew with their tears the graves where they sleep. Poetry shall embalm their memory, and minstrelsy p rpetuate their tame forever. We give in charge their names to the sweet lyre. The historic muse, proud of her treasure, shal march with it down to the latest times, and sculpture, in her turn, shall give bond in stone and ever luring brass, to guard them and immortalize her trust! The solwas 'I suppose that was the object, but no man | diers who have died in this war are not only could know my motives.' A man who speaks | enshrined in the innermost core of our hearts. but, to the mind's eye, are ever in our sight.

"On fame's eternal camping ground, Their silent tents are spread; And glory guards with solemn round, The bivouac of the dead."

GOOD ADVICE .- The Fayettevil'e Observer has seen a letter from a North Carolina officer in Lee's army, from which it makes the following extract. The officer is suffering from were put into the army and that doing so a painful wound received during the last Summer's glorious eampaign, and has been recommended to be "retired" from the service in consequence of that wound. But he declines to avail himself of that opportunity to retire bonorably from the post of danger and duty, preferring to endure pain and face the enemy at the head of his command. He says:

> "If the people at home would but shut their croaking mouths, open their well filled granaries and smek houses and render a more generous support to the administration and the Army, instead of clegging our energies by the evil influences, long faces and subjugated talk, our hardships would be le-s, the fighting more decisive, and consequently the news" would be better and more encouraging."

THE FIRST INSTANCE .- Martin'R. Delaney, a full blooded negro, has received a commission as Major in the United States colored volunteer service, and has been ordered to report to General Saxton, at Hilton Head, for assignment to duty. This is the first inditions are expected to this force from his stance of a negro receiving a commission as a field officer except as a surgeon.

NO. 48.

A few days ago the Raleigh Conservative took occasion to dissent from the opinion of the Whig that a majority of the people of the South had come to a concrusion favorable to the employment of negroes as soldiers in the army. Or rather the Conservative applies its dissent to the people of North Carolina, whom it declares to be generally opposed to the measure. The Go'dsboro State Journal, on the contrary, supports the views of the Whig. even to the extent of asserting that public opinion in North Carolina, so far from being hostile to, is decidedly favorable to the project. That paper, says, "Our belief is found. "ed upon a pretty general intercourse with "the people of North Carolina, particularly of " this section of the State, that the Whig's " statement is correct. The only men we " encounter opposed to the measure, are these " who have steadily opposed every act of the "Government and Congress tending to a " vigorous prosecution of the war. The meu " who opposed all the conscription acts, be-"cause they preferred submission to a manly "effort fer independence, now oppose the

"arming of the negro for the same reason." It is undoubtedly true that those who have cherished a latent opposition to our struggle for independence, those who have become hopeless of the cause and wish to abandon it. are opposed to the measure. They very paturally argue against the employment of any means that may contribute to prolong our resistance, or assure our success. Of course they do not rest their opposition on these grounds, because it would then be deprived of any efficacy; but they eagerly seize upon the objections which have been urged against the experiment, and which, though at first entertained by almost all of our people, have at last been abandoned by a large proportion of them. It is fact that the very persons who influenced by this latent host, lity to our cruse, have taken up and warm'y press these otherwise rapidly failing objections, are the very persons who, with the same motives, in the earlier stages of the war, urged as an objection against the Confederate authorities that they did not adopt this very expedient. It was speciously argued to be an evidence of the intrinsic weakness of our system that we did not venture to avail ourselves of the resourers offered by a numerous class of our population. Nevertheless, it would be extremely unjust to attribute such motives to all, or even to a majority, of the opp nents of the project in question. Most of them are sincere in their opposition. They cling with persistency to the ideas which were certainly deminant, on this subject, throughout the South, but a few months ago. But they do run the hazard of making them-elves liable to the suspicion which must a tach to those whose objections rest upon other grounds than those of distrust of the efficacy of the me-sure itself. In other words, there are some people, not many perhaps, but certainly some, who object to employing the negroes in the army. no because they think that the experiment will fail, but because they think that it will succeed. This is, we presume, the class of persons alluded to by the State Journal. But, we repeat, there is no real reason to

distrust the patriotism or the sincerity of many who still cling to their old ideas on this su'ject, and cannot per u de themselves that the exigency demands a new line of policy. It would be simply absurd to access a majority of the Senate, voting against the propositi n, of any latent purposes inconsistent with their duties to the cause and their country .-Senators of distinction, of undoubted patriotism of recognized ability, cast their votes against the measure. We think that they were mistaken. We think that they failed to compreiend the necessities of the occasion. We think that they did not recognize the force of public orinion; we think that some of them did not refl at the wishes of their constituencies; but we do not think that they were unfaithful. Neither do we believe that sectional consid rations influenced the vote; or a least such a sectional considerations as would indicate a separation between the Gulf States and the Border States, such as has been hinted at in the public prints, and the assumption of which has already elated the Yankee press with the idea of some innate and irrepressible an'agonism between those two sections. In point of fact, the vote shows no such antagonism. If there is any line of separation on this question, it separates the trans-Alleghanian from the Atlantic States, not the Gulf States from the Border States. At least this would be the result of an analysis of the vote in the Senate. A large majority of the Gulf State Senators voted for the bill. A large majurity of the Atlantic State Senators voted against the bill. But in reality there is no such sectional division of public opinion .-The grouping of votes was purely accidental. In the case of the Virginia Senators, for instance, who voted against the bill, we believe their course to be in direct corflet with the opinions and wishes of the people of the State. But it would be unreasonable to suppose that a great and imp rtant question like this one, too, which is comparatively new among us, could at once find an affi mative solution. In passing from the almost unanimous opposition of yesterday, to the supremacy of to-day, it had to make its way through all the transition stages of heated debate, and final acquiescence. It was settled affirmatively by the public and by the army before it made is way into Congress; and in that body it had to pass through the same phases of opposition and debate. We trust that the indications of public opinion are now so clear and decisive that the Senate will no longer stand in the way, but will retrace its steps and conform gracefully to the wishes of the country .- Rich. Whig.

Our exchanged prisioners are coming in rapidly, and soon all will have returned. We have had the pleasure of shaking the hand of our old comrade, Major Hill, of the 5th, who has been confined at Johnson's Island since the battle of Chancellorsville.

Capt. Gales has also returned and Lieut. Matt. Man'y, of Hillsboro. We congratulate our gallant officers and

men, upon their release, and the country upon their restoration. DEEP RIVER FOUNDRY .- The Senate has passed the House bill to establish an arsenal

this State.

THE CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at rive DOBLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and obituaries will to charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK.

JOB WORK of every description will be on ecuted at this Office with dispatch, and as nearly as can be done anywhere in the Senthern Con-

Recognition of the Confederacy. [From the London Times, February 13.]

We are assured from New York that Presielent Davis has the game in his hands, and . can secure the independence of the South either with the ascent of the North or in despite of it, according to his piersure.

The clue to this startling mystery is to be

found in the statement, firmly credited in America, that the Emper of Mexico has conveyed in trust to the Emperor of the French the northern pertions of the Mexican territory. to be held and administered by a French viceroy, in liquidation of the claims of France upon the Mexican G vernment. This cession it is assumed in the North, could not possibly occur without the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France; and that recegnition, it is further assumed in the North, would at once be followed by this country and the other great powers of Europe. The presumption current on this subject are strengthened by the anticipation policy on the part of Confederate Government. It is expected that General Leo will decree the liberation of the negroes of the South, and call them as freemen into the ranks of his armies. Such a measure, it is argued, would not only furnish the Confederacy with two hundred thousand soldiers, but would remove the obstacle which prevents the governments of Europe from recogn zing the independence of the Southern States. The new Confederacy would no longer represent a slaveholding power, the injurious stigms would be effaced, and the European States might welcome the Southern republic without off nee or scandal. From all this it follows t at President Davis, if the Federals will not grant him acceptable terms of peace, may cortinue the war on conditions more favorable than before, with France probably for an ally, and the other Powers of Europe for friends, and that the North, rather than encounter this new opposition at the present period of the strugg e, should come at once to terms, even on the basis, if necessary, of political

The Southerners have for some time per-

suaded themselves, and are now fully convinced, that if the South would but break with the institution of slavery we should be ready to step out of our neutrality and recognise the government of President Davis. We venture to assert that there can be no foundstion whatever for this persuasion, though we are not altogether surprised at its prevalence. The more ardent partisans of the North in this country have so strenuously and persistently represented the whole war as a mero struggle for slavery on one side and emancipation on the other, that the Federa's may perhaps have regar 'ed our neutrality as due only to our national abhor ence of the Southern institution. They may not unnaturally suppose, therefore, t at the removal of this barrier would allow our sympathies to set in towards the South, and terminate the impatiality which we have hitherto maintaine 1 .--We do not hesitate to say that such a presumption is based on complete ignorance of the real opinions of Englishmen. Our neutrality has not be a founded on any balance of Northern and Southern claims to favor. Discriminas tion of that I ind has doubtless determined the private sympathies of individuals, but it las not regulated the policy of our government. We have been neutral in this war from mere abstract principles of public policy. We have stood aloof he a so it would have been the extreme of political fully to interfere, because the war was none of our war, and because we desired to remain at peace. Our recognition of Southern independence would, when it was made, be dietated by considerations applicable not to this case merely, but to all such cases, and would be wholy une sanected with the professions, whether political or moral, of the new confederacy International law and urage give us ample guidance for our conduct. It is well known and established on ler what circumstances new governmeet may be recognised without offence, and when the Confederates have achieved the necessary position they will obtain recognition apart from any ref rence to their proposed institutions. * *

HOME GUARDS, ATTENTION .- The follow ing order was issued on Saturday by Gen. Gatlin:

Executive Department, N. C. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, March 4th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS,) No. 41

IV. The companies of the 1st class of the Guard for Home Defence of Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Greene, Pitt, Halifax, Warren, Johnson, Lenoir, Duplin, Nash, Sampson, Wilson, and Wayne will be organized into a Regiment to be known as the First Regiment of the 1st class of the Home Guard. 2. The companies of the 1st class of the Guard for Home Defences of the counties of Wake, Orange, Person, Chatham, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Stokes, and Forsyth will be organized into a Regiment to be known as the Second Regiment of the 1st class of the Home Guard.

3. Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe will order an election to be held on Tuesday the 7th instant, at Camp Masgum for a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major for each of the above named Regiments.

By order of Gov. VANCE. R. C. GATLIN. Adjutant General

Home Influence.-There are certain localties in North Carolina, and doubtless in all the States, where every evil influence is brought to bear upon our noble soldiers, and to which are evidently owing many of the desertions that weaken our cause and disgrace the deserters and their families. An officer now at home on account of a severe wound received in battle, was speaking of this a few days ago, and told us how often the best and most cheerful soldiers returned gloomy and discontented to camp after a furlough, He said that on remonstrating with one of his men, an acquaintance from his own county. he had succeeded in dispelling his gloom, . when the man apologised for it, remarking that, "The fact is that if Jeff. Davis were to go to the ---- settlement and stay three weeks, I'm d-d if he too wouldn't desert."and foundry in the valley of Deep River, in Paustieville Observer.